

PACIFIC PULP & PAPER ♦ INDUSTRY

SEPTEMBER
1937

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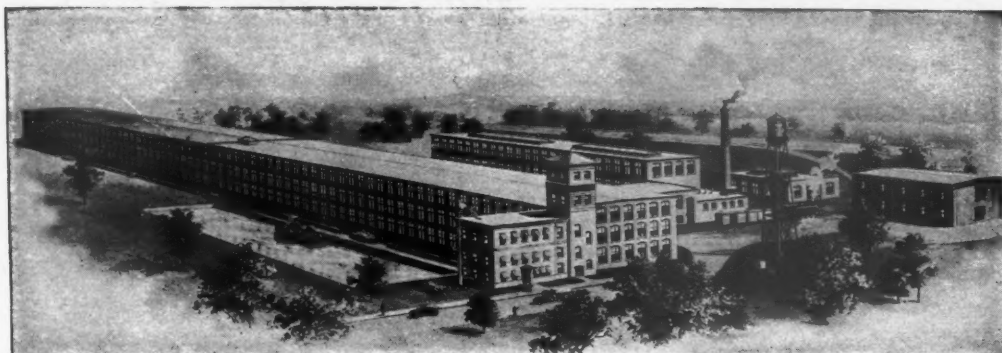
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• 35 CENTS



A fine specimen of West Coast timber. This log is 10 feet 6 inches average diameter at the butt, 24 feet long, 8 feet 3 inches average diameter at the top, measures 11,260 board feet log scale, and has 852 growth rings. (Photo courtesy of Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.)





THE HOME OF ALBANY FELTS

PULP FELTS

While new developments in paper machines have been advancing at a rapid pace, machine builders have not overlooked any opportunity to improve pulp equipment.

Albany has kept in close touch with every new development and constant study has led to the perfection of all sorts of felt designs for use on every type of pulp-making machine.

Special designs for dry machines . . . for Rogers machines . . . for ordinary wet machines . . . for Kamyr machines.

If you are interested in improved felt-life and water-removal on your pulp machines, we suggest that you give us the opportunity of demonstrating what we can do for you.

ALBANY FELT COMPANY
ALBANY NEW YORK

Pacific

PULP and PAPER

Industry

Vol. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 9

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Everett Pulp & Paper Co. Completes Extensive Improvement Program

In one of the first issues of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry was published an article entitled "Everett Pulp & Paper Company Builds for Quality Production". Were not repetition tiresome, we would be tempted to use the same heading again in writing an account of the latest improvements in this pioneer mill. For in that phrase is told the history of the company from its beginning through nearly half a century of paper making.

"Quality" in itself is a dull word; it is used too much without real meaning. But in the case of the Everett Pulp & Paper Co. it is both the cause and result of constant, careful control, stability of skilled labor, and continuous improvement in processes and equipment. With Everett, it is never "We can't afford to modernize", but always "We can't afford not to improve the plant".

Nearly a year ago, last November to be exact, the company instituted an improvement program which just recently has been completed. Its benefits have extended through the

entire paper mill, not only increasing efficiency and raising quality of product, but also placing the company in a position to make and sell additional types and grades of paper.

But let us look at these improvements one by one.

New Size Presses

Some of the most interesting changes have been in the paper machines, through the installation of new size presses on No. 1 and No. 3 machines. The newest machine, No. 3, which was installed in 1927, was the first one revamped. Two dryers were taken out near the center of the second dryer section, and the Pusey & Jones size press installed at this point.

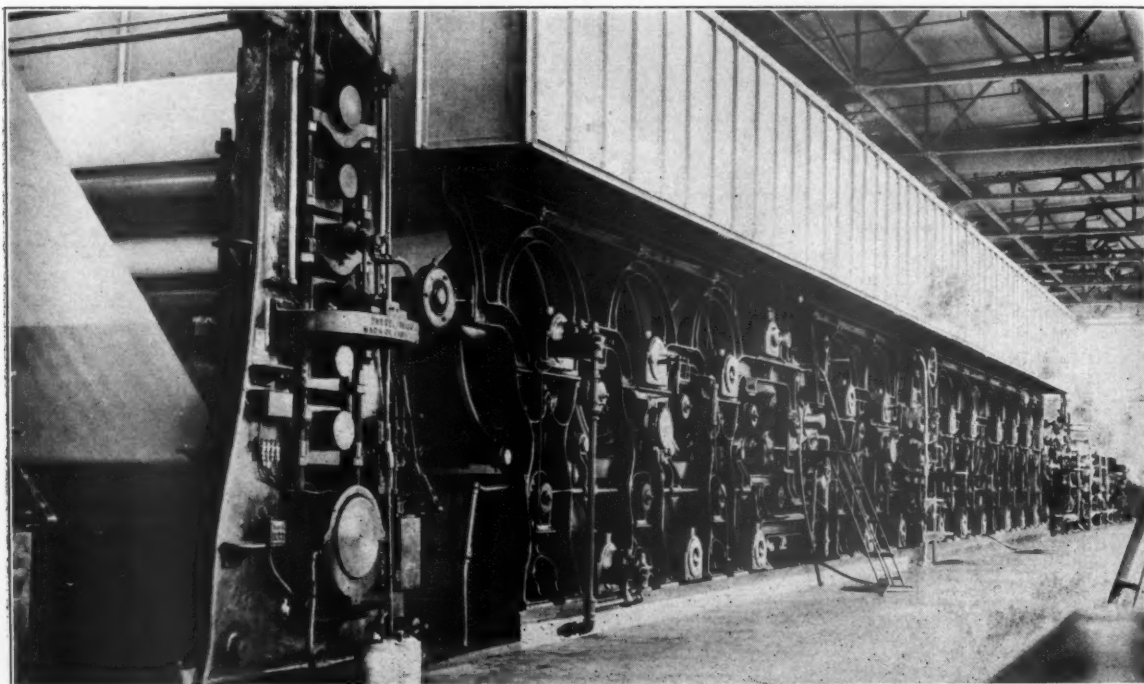
To provide starch solution for the size press, three size tanks were installed on the floor below the machine. These are vertical cylindrical wood stave tanks. One is a cooking tank of 650 gallons capacity, which supplies starch size to the storage tanks for both No. 1 and No. 3 ma-

chines. Two 1500-gallon storage tanks were installed beside it, to serve No. 3 machine a floor above.

Constant temperature is maintained in the storage tanks by two recording-controlling instruments.

Another improvement on No. 3 machine was the installation of two Foxboro recorder - controllers for maintaining proper temperature in the dryers and providing a chart record. These instruments are used in conjunction with the "Pickles" regulator, operating in tandem, giving a high degree of control and resulting in greater uniformity in drying. Higher quality and more uniform paper is the natural consequence. A Foxboro recording gauge was installed at the wet end on the suction roll, too, which materially aids in maintaining uniform quality of production.

No further changes were made in No. 3 machine. Installed in 1927, it is still a highly modern machine, and it has been kept in the very finest of condition. The machine and machine room have the reputation of



No. 3 Machine. The new size press is seen by the ladder in the right foreground

being one of the brightest and cleanest in the country, and outsiders have remarked that it looks better than the day it was installed.

More extensive improvements were made on No. 1 machine. The wet end of the machine was lengthened, giving the paper a longer period of travel over the forming wire, with consequent advantages to the paper. A Beloit rubber-covered suction press was installed, replacing the standard press roll previously in use.

Two dryers were taken from the wet end and moved forward to the other end of the dryer section providing more space between the first and second presses and the second press and dryers, considerably improving working conditions.

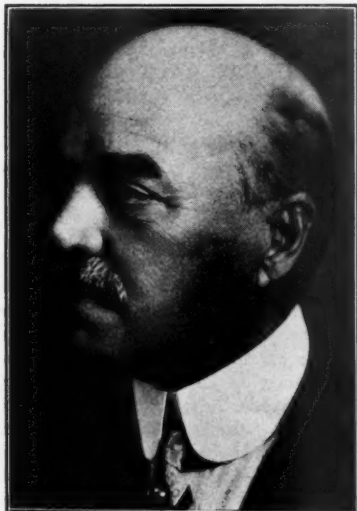
Additional Dryers

In the drying end of the machine considerable remodeling was done. Seven new Pusey & Jones dryers were added to the machine, giving it 32 feet more length in the dryer end. The first dryer section is also being equipped with the "Pickles" Regulator as on No. 3 machine, with the same type of control working in conjunction with Foxboro instruments. The temperature in the new section of dryers is controlled by recorder controller type thermometer instruments.

A Pusey & Jones size press and starch solution tanks were installed, the latter equipped with temperature control instruments.

Another noteworthy improvement on this machine is the addition of improved surface watermarking equipment.

The building housing No. 1 and

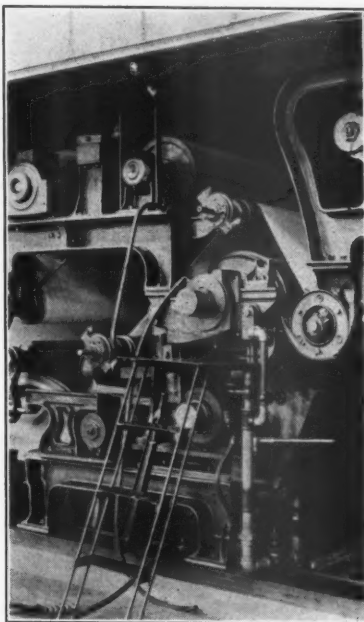


A. H. B. JORDAN

No. 2 machines has been extended 25 feet, and a new roof, with monitor lighting, put on the whole building. Light conditions have been materially bettered, and are all that could be desired.

The extension of the building not only accommodates the extra length of No. 1 machine, but also provides room for an enlarged testing laboratory, which has been moved from its previous location.

Of equal importance with the changes in the paper machines is the installation of a new two-stage Morden Stockmaker. About two years ago four single-stage units of



The new size press installed on No. 3 machine.

this type were installed in the mill, and recently the new two-stage unit was added. The latter unit handles all of the beating for No. 3 machine, while No. 1 and No. 2 machines are served by two single-stage Stockmakers each.

The Stockmaker beater is an automatic, vertical type beating unit employing what is known as the continuous batch method of beating. Small batches of stock are introduced automatically into the machine, treated rapidly and thoroughly by it for 30 to 60 seconds, during which period it is repeatedly recirculated within the machine, and finally discharged automatically. Each batch is sealed in the treating element of the machine and is maintained under high hydrostatic pressure during the entire treatment. Beating time is materially reduced.



WM. HOWARTH

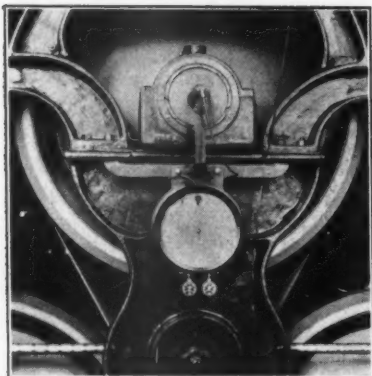
This type of beating permits a very close control of the sheet on the fourdrinier wire and produces a very uniform quality paper with high all-around strength development and excellent printing qualities. A good portion of the improved qualities of Everett papers is attributed to this machine. Concerning the equipment, Mr. Jordan has said, "We are able to hydrate the stock so that it requires very little treatment in the Jordans to obtain the desired degree of slowness. Less cutting action in the Jordans gives longer fibre, which makes a considerable improvement in the grades where strength, fold and tear are important."

The mill is making cleaner paper, too, having taken out a considerable amount of iron piping, replacing it with wood pipes. Numerous other improvements have also been made, including an addition to the office building, a new enclosed runway between the machine rooms and a new steel bridge from the mill office over the railroad to the street level.

Ready for New Grades

New grades of paper which the company is now in a position to make include tub sized (also referred to as surface sized) offset book paper, tub sized lithographic and label, and tub sized bond and writings.

The year's program just completed is of particular interest because it concerns the oldest paper mill in the state of Washington, and reveals that in spite of the long period of operation it still is one of the most modern in the country. The plant was built in 1891 as the



One of the Foxboro Control Instruments operating on the dryers.

Puget Sound Pulp & Paper Co., the name being changed to Everett Pulp & Paper Co. four years later. It is the only mill on the Pacific Coast specializing in book and writing papers, made by the soda process.

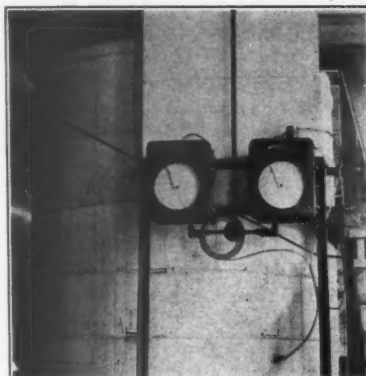
The original mill was a frame structure, and had a capacity of 15 tons of paper per day. At that time its location was still frontier country, so much so even, that the mill machinery had to be brought around the Horn on a whaleback steamer. Building up a paper mill business at Everett was a job for real pioneers.

William Howarth had risen from bookkeeper to manager by 1902, and A. H. B. Jordan was mill super-

intendent. In that year, with Leonard Howarth, now deceased, they purchased the mill from the former owners. Today William Howarth is president and treasurer; Mr. Jordan is vice-president and superintendent. They still are building for quality production in the mill, as during their first years of operation.

W. J. Pilz is secretary and manager of the company, and J. L. Murray is director of sales promotion. Sales offices are maintained in San Francisco in charge of Augustus Johnson, and at Los Angeles with A. A. Ernst in charge. James G. Ramsey recently joined the company as mill superintendent, under Mr. Jordan.

Present capacity of the mill is 75 tons per day of a variety of products, including machine-finished and super-calendered book paper, label paper, chemical or railroad manila, bond and writing paper. The new size presses will enable the mill to also make tub sized offset book pa-



The sizing storage tanks, showing the control instruments.

per, lithographic and label, bond and writings. The converting department manufacturers composition books, note books, fillers, filing sheets, tablets, pads, legalscap, foolscap and other mill ruling, and school supplies.

BIG COAST PULP MILL MERGER PROPOSED

An announcement of particular interest to the Pacific Coast industry was released in San Francisco September 25 for publication. The statement says:

"Formation of one of the largest pulp companies on the North American continent by the merging of Rainier Pulp & Paper Company, Soundview Pulp Company and Olympic Forest Products Company is in prospect if negotiations now in progress are successfully completed.

"A plan of merger has been agreed upon by officers of the three companies, it is understood, but has not yet been approved by the respective boards of directors. While details of the plan are lacking, it is contemplated that a new merger will be formed to which the constituent companies would sell assets for a stock interest in the merger company.

"The new company, upon completion of the transaction, would have three plants at Shelton, Everett and Port Angeles, Washington. Combined annual capacity would be approximately 150,000 tons of high grade pulp. Rainier Pulp & Paper Company has specialized in the production of chemical pulps used in the manufacture of rayon and cello-

phane for which it has developed a world-wide market.

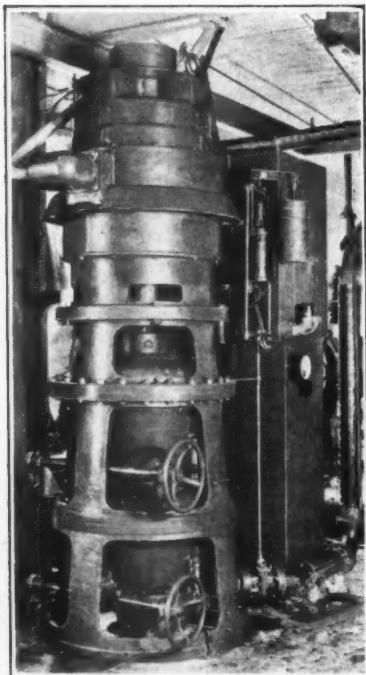
"The merger transaction will make possible the removal, if it appears advisable, of the Rainier operations from Shelton, Washington, where the company has been faced with a difficulty of disposing of the mill effluent.

"The negotiations have been under the supervision of Blyth & Co., Inc."

PORT TOWNSEND WOOD MILL NEARLY READY

The new wood mill being constructed at Port Townsend for the National Paper Products Co. is nearly complete and is expected to be in operation by about the middle of October.

The plant will be unique in that it will consist chiefly of a band mill, a barker and a chipper only. It is understood that plans do not include the installation of chip screens in the present plant. It is felt that requirements of the pulp mill are such that it may be unnecessary to use the usual screens, the other equipment being designed to produce quite uniform chips. Final decision as to chip screens will be made after the new unit is in operation.



The Two-Stage Morden Stockmaker

FALL TAPPI MEETING SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 20, 21, AT TACOMA

The wheels of time roll 'round mighty fast, and they have almost again reached the point in the circle that designates another big meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Right now the TAPPI committees are busy at work arranging a program of business, entertainment and sport that will promise conventionites two days of activity and send them home with a definite knowledge of time well spent.

The Fall meeting will be held Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21 at Tacoma, Wash. Headquarters will be at the Winthrop Hotel, where accommodations have been arranged for TAPPI members at reasonable rates (room and bath, \$2.00 per person).

Members are urged to arrive at Tacoma Thursday evening, October 19, so that details of registration, etc., may be taken care of in advance of the morning business session. In this way the difficulties of getting the business meeting under way promptly at 9 a. m., because of the delay of registration, will be avoided. For late arrivals, registration will also be open Friday morning from 8:30 to 9 o'clock.

Friday morning will be devoted to a discussion of technical problems confronting the industry on the Pacific Coast, and Chairman Ralph Hansen is arranging a good ticket of papers to be presented.

Golf at Country Club

Contrary to the practice at the Spring meeting, Friday afternoon will be given over to less weighty business, namely, a golf tournament at the Tacoma Country Club following luncheon in the roof garden of the Winthrop Hotel. For those who scorn the links, or who just admit they can't play, other sports will be provided, including swimming for the rugged souls, or boating and other gentlemanly sports. The serious-minded will be offered trips through Tacoma mills and industrial plants.

For those to whom none of these activities appeals, there will be bridge and tea, or visits to the fine residences and gardens that abound near the Tacoma Country Club, around American Lake. Incidental-



A. H. HOOKER, Jr.
General Chairman

ly, one of these gardens recently received the prize as the most beautiful garden in the nation, and is well worth seeing.

Fred Shaneman has arranged for golf prizes galore, and it is rumored that if you enter the tournament, it will be almost impossible to miss an award.

A dinner for the men and their ladies will be held at the country club Friday evening, and some of the outstanding men of the industry on the Coast are expected to be present and will be introduced. Speeches are guaranteed to be short, it is reported. There will be an orchestra and entertainment. The dinner will be informal. Scott Henderson, well known Tacoman, will be toastmaster, and the guest of honor will be TAPPI's national president, Allan Abrams, who has promised to attend the Fall meeting.

Business comes again Saturday morning, when members meet with the Puget Sound section of the American Chemical Society for presentation of papers, and open forum. Many men of the latter organization are working on problems in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and will have much to contribute to the meeting, based on the active research on which they are engaged.

After luncheon at the hotel, the now famous Question Box will be held. There are some very impor-

tant questions up for discussion at this meeting which will be of vital interest to every member. A short business meeting for the election of 1934 officers will conclude the business session.

In the evening there will be a dinner-dance in the Crystal Ballroom at the Winthrop for members and their ladies, and invited guests.

Albert H. Hooker, Jr., is general chairman of the convention committee, and is assisted by Dennis Cousins as vice-chairman. Fred Shaneman is assisting in arrangements for the golf tournament and banquet at the Tacoma Country Club. Ralph Shaffer is lending his support, as is the Chamber of Commerce, which Mr. Shaffer also heads this year.

Pacific Coast TAPPI officers—Ralph Hansen, chairman, and A. S. Quinn, secretary-treasurer and the executive committee, are of course, actively working with the convention committee.

Honorary Committee

Mr. Hooker has appointed a special honorary committee for the convention, including the following:

W. E. Rosebush, Inland Empire Paper Co.
Lawrence Killam, B. C. Pulp & Paper Co.
George McMaster, Powell River Co., Ltd.
W. W. Griffith, St. Regis Kraft Co.
R. B. Wolf, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
Ralph Shaffer, Shaffer Box Co.
Ossian Anderson, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.
W. J. Pilz, Everett Pulp & Paper Co.
F. W. Leadbetter, Columbia River Paper Mills.
Nils Teren, Oregon Pulp & Paper Co.
John H. Smith, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.
Max Oberdorfer, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co.
Robert Wertheimer, Longview Fibre Co.

For those who wish to remain until Sunday evening, a trip will be arranged for that morning to Rainier National Park, where luncheon will be had at Paradise Inn.

An outstanding feature of the Fall meeting will be the presence of Allan Abrams of the Marathon Paper Mills Co., Rothschild, Wis., president of the national TAPPI group. Coast members have urged the attendance of the national president for some time past, and his presence at this meeting is expected to add materially to its interest and success.

Members of the newly organized Pacific Coast Division of the Amer-

ican Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association have been invited to attend, as have those in the Oregon Section of the American Chemical Society.

All those in the industry who are interested in the meetings, be they TAPPI members or not, will be welcomed at the meetings, and members are urged to bring with them men whom they feel will benefit from the discussions.

A special effort is being made to get members to bring their wives with them to this gathering. At each past meeting there has been an increasing number of ladies present, and at each one more attractive programs for their entertainment have been provided. Banquets have changed from stag affairs to mixed parties, and those men who still do not bring their wives are likely to feel sadly neglected at the banquet and dinner-dance.

S·U·P·E·R·I·N·T·E·N·D·E·N·T·S

MILL SUPERINTENDENTS ORGANIZE PACIFIC COAST DIVISION

Western Members of American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association
Create New Coast Division Destined to Be Important Factor in Nation's Industry

Meeting in Seattle on the evening of September 9, western members of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association organized a new and important group, the Pacific Coast Division.

Through the years of steady development of the industry on the Coast, members of the national association from various parts of the Midwest and East have gradually added their numbers to the growing ranks in the West. Today there are 28 prominent members on the Coast, and many other eligibles who have grown up in the industry here.

The organization of the Pacific Coast division is the natural result of the growing importance of the western field and the increasing number of high caliber men who have cast their lot with the future of the West.

A group of about 20 gathered at the Olympic Hotel on Saturday evening for the dinner which was to be followed by the business meeting. Needless to say, there was a lot of paper making in advance, and many acquaintances renewed after months or years. Some of the men had been on the job seven days a week for months and welcomed the opportunity to fraternize with other mill men. Others were but recently from the East and were meeting old co-workers for the first time in years.

It was a jovial crowd that sat around the big table for dinner.

There was Ben Larrabee, past president of the national body, now with the pulp division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. And there was another past national president too, Jim Ramsey, who has recently come to the Coast as mill superintendent of the Everett Pulp & Paper Co. A good nucleus around which to start an active group that will accomplish things.



H. ROBERT HEUER
Chairman

H. Robert Heuer, formerly chairman of the Northern New York Division, always an active worker, was on deck with a lot of enthusiasm. Another easterner was G. J. Armbruster, now superintendent of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., ready to put his shoulder to the wheel.

Henry Reimer of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Ferdinand Schmitz of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., H. A. "Gob" Des Marais, General Dye-stuffs man, and Jim Ramsey formed a quartet which shook the rafters with their vocal energy when the business session was over.

George Cropper was there from Olympic Forest Products Co. From Longview came Messrs. Zimmerman and McAuley, of the Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co. and the Longview Fibre Co., respectively. R. T. Petrie, the new Bagley & Sewall man on the Coast, was on hand to lend his assistance, as was Walter Hodges, Earl Thompson of the Great Western Electrochemical Co., Dan Charles, Al Quinn of Stebbins Engineering, Norman of the Sumner Iron Works and, of course, the representatives of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry.

And lest we forget the ladies, let us mention that the dinner was graced by the presence of Mrs. Larrabee, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Petrie.



G. J. ARMBRUSTER
First Vice-Chairman

Having done all possible damage to the food supply, the men adjourned to an adjoining room, to get down to the serious business of formally organizing the Pacific Coast Division. Ben Larrabee opened the meeting, giving a brief account of the history of the national association since its inception in 1919. He paid particular tribute to Fred Boyce, father of the association, who has done so much to advance its cause. Then he introduced Jim Ramsey, as a past president, a great worker and power in the organization.

Mr. Ramsey sketched his experience with the organization in glowing terms, saying, "One of the greatest things in my life was becoming a member of the superintendents' association. A great part of my knowledge has come from contacts made in the meetings." He emphasized the fact that the association is not for the purpose of giving away mill secrets, and gave several apt illustrations of what he meant.

Other members expressed their confidence in the organization and their appreciation of its benefits, all holding high hopes for the future of the western group.

Following the appointment of Bob Heuer as temporary chairman and H. A. Des Marais as temporary secretary, Messrs. Ramsey, Larrabee and McAuley were named as a nominating committee. The ensuing election named the following officers—Chairman, H. Robert Heuer; first vice-chairman, G. J. Armbruster; second vice-chairman, Ferdinand Schmitz; third vice-chairman, Henry

OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST DIVISION

CHAIRMAN

H. Robert Heuer, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash.

FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

G. J. Armbruster, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Everett, Wash.

SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

Ferdinand Schmitz, Jr., Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton, Wash.

THIRD VICE-CHAIRMAN

Henry Reimer, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore.

SECRETARY

H. A. Des Marais, General Dystuff Corp., Portland, Ore.

Reimer; secretary, H. A. Des Marais.

Plans were immediately made for a membership drive to start immediately, so that the next meeting, which will probably be held before the first of the year, will be representative of the entire Coast. Numerous mill officials have expressed their approval of the plan, and it is expected that by the new year the membership will be doubled.



FERDINAND SCHMITZ, JR.
Second Vice-Chairman



HENRY C. REIMER
Third Vice-Chairman

The attitude toward the new division was expressed in a number of letters and telegrams read before the meeting.

Fred C. Boyce wrote from Brokaw, Wis.: "I am sure that this is one of the outstanding events in the superintendents' association that has happened in the past several years . . . When I look over the list of the members of our association who are now located on the West Coast, it seems like a dream that all of these men have located out there. It sure speaks well for the association that these men have been picked for the very important positions which they hold. . . . A remark made by my friend, Mike Redmond, Kalamazoo, Mich., who has been in the paper business over 50 years, amply illustrates what I mean, when he said, "I have gotten more benefit out of the superintendents' association than any one thing that has happened in my paper-making career."

The national president, Herbert T. Randall of Hamilton, Ohio, sent greetings and congratulations and said, "It is only through the medium of meetings and collective reasoning that superintendents will be able to cope with the many problems brought on by this new era of business ethics. . . . I predict a bright future for your group."

P. Sandwell, manager of the Powell River Paper Co., wired that he was mailing his application for membership, and wished the organization every success.

From D. C. Everest, vice-president and general manager of the Marathon Paper Mills Co., Rothschild, Wis., came a letter which said in

part, "In my opinion the superintendents' association has done excellent work. Cooperative effort and close association has done much to benefit the members and likewise the companies which they represent. . . It has done much to break down the old tradition of secrecy, jealousy and suspicion through acquaintanceship and good fellowship. Not long ago the "information" given by one superintendent to another was mostly misinformation. Men now discuss their problems in a frank open way. . . . I cannot too strongly recommend the work which has been done nor too strongly recommend the association to non-members, who are eligible for membership, and particularly to the concerns which employ them."

And L. D. Post wired an expression of his confidence that the division "is destined to be one of the most active in the superintendents' association. . . Events of recent years have indicated that your territory will ultimately be Uncle Sam's most important source of pulp and paper and it therefore follows that the Pacific Coast Division will become a leading factor in the great work of the superintendents' association."

R. B. Wolf, manager of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., was unable to attend, but as a member of long standing, sent his best wishes to the assembly.

The American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association was organized in 1919, and is an affiliated member of the American Paper & Pulp Association. In the past 14 years it has grown steadily in size and favor, and today is one of the outstanding organizations in the industry.



H. A. DES MARAIS
Secretary

As expressed in the constitution, its purposes are: A. To discuss any matters of mutual interest to its members without conflicting with established policies of mills; B. To assist in a solution of any of the problems confronting the paper industry; C. To encourage social relations among its members; D. To organize various local divisions of the corporation so that its members may derive the benefits of periodical discussions relative to the problems of their section of the country.

The organization has been divided into ten territorial divisions, to which the Pacific Coast Division is now added. Most of the Coast members formerly were included in the membership of the Northwest Division.

National officers of the associa-

tion include Herbert T. Randall, president; Killey E. Terry, first vice-president; Charles Champion, second vice-president; Frank J. Timmerman, third vice-president; Michael Redmond, fourth vice-president, and George M. Trostel, fifth vice-president. Robert L. Eminger of Miamisburg, Ohio, is secretary-treasurer.

NEWBERG MILL MAY START

The mill of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co. at Newberg, Ore., may start soon, it is reported. Men are said to be at work repairing and reconditioning the plant in order that it may start making pulp promptly when the word goes given. It is believed fairly certain the mill will be in operation again soon, but no details as to the set-up, financial or otherwise, are yet available.

The plant has been inactive since 1931, with only a watchman in charge most of the time. When running, it employs from 80 to 100 men.

ST. HELENS ADDS BLEACHING UNIT

The St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. is installing additional bleaching capacity, in order to bleach pulp in two stages instead of the one stage used in the past. Two-stage bleaching is expected to prove more economical. They are also installing a save-all, an additional filter unit for use in washing the bleached pulp.

TEREN VACATIONS

Nils Teren of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. spent part of September vacationing aboard a yacht in British Columbia waters.



R. L. EMINGER
National Secretary-Treasurer



H. T. RANDALL
National President



F. C. BOYCE

PAPER CODE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL BY PRESIDENT

Hearings on the General Code of Fair Competition for the pulp and paper industry were started in Washington, D. C., on September 14. Prior to opening of the hearings, the Board of Governors of the American Paper & Pulp Association met and ironed out the remaining wrinkles in the proposed code and prepared it in its final form for submission.

At this writing, the code is still under consideration by the National Recovery Administration, and has not yet been finally approved by the President. In its final accepted form, there will no doubt be a few changes, possibly a strengthening of the production control features, and perhaps an increase in the wage scale proposed. In the main, however, the code will undoubtedly remain the same in its essential features, it having had the long consideration of Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard before its submission.

The major provisions of the code may be summarized as follows: Administration of the code will be in the hands of the "Paper Industry Authority" which is the Executive Committee of the national association, composed of S. L. Willson, American Writing Paper Co.; George H. Mead, The Mead Corp.; Hugh J. Chisholm, Oxford Paper Co.; Stuart B. Copeland, Eastern Manufacturing Co.; D. C. Everest, Marathon Paper Mills Co.; H. W. Ellerson, Albermarle Paper Manufacturing Co.; A. R. Graustein, International Paper Co.; F. J. Sensenbrenner, Kimberly Clark Corp.; Norman W. Wilson, Hammermill Paper Co.; J. D. Zellerbach, Crown-Zellerbach Corp.

Only One Coast Representative

Mr. Zellerbach is the only Pacific Coast representative on the Paper Industry Authority. On the Board of Governors of the association, A. B. Lowenstein of the Crown-Zellerbach Corp., chairman of the Association of Manufacturers and Converters of Tissue, is the only representative of Pacific Coast firms.

The industry is divided into 19 divisions, representing the various

products manufactured. Expenses of administering the code will be borne pro rata by these divisions and their members. Each divisional association will operate under a subordinate code following a standard form which merely sets up an Executive Authority to administer it under the general code, provides for amendments, etc.

Labor Provisions

Hours of labor are set at a maximum of eight hours per day and 40 hours per week, except for managers, etc., who receive more than \$35 per week, and outside salesmen, watchmen, truckmen, engineers, firemen, etc. In emergency, employees may work up to 48 hours per week, but not more than an average of 40 hours per week over a six month's period. Those engaged in changing wires, washing up, etc., at the end of a run, are also excepted.

Wages for the Northern Zone, which includes all outside the other designated territories, are set in the code at 35c per hour for men and 30c per hour for women. Rates in the Central Zone of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, are 2½c lower. In the Southern Zone — South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, rates are 5c per hour under the Northern Zone. It is reported these wage scales may be raised before acceptance of the code. The Pacific Coast rates are even now generally higher than the above minimum rates.

No one under 16 may be employed. The usual paragraphs guaranteeing the right to organize and bargain collectively are included. The "merit clause" inserted in the automobile code was originally placed in the paper code but was eliminated in conference before submission to the N. R. A.

Under Accounting and Selling, it is provided that a standard method of accounting and costing shall be set up, and that all companies shall file with the association complete lists of prices and terms of sale. The

Paper Industry Authority may investigate these prices, and if found unfair to other manufacturers, may require the filing of new price lists, which must be adhered to, or to itself fix fair prices if the manufacturer fails to do so. Bona fide export sales are exempt from these provisions.

Members are required to furnish all information on production, sales, employment, etc., as prescribed by the administering board, all of which data will be held confidential.

General provisions of the code provide that the Executive Authority of any division may formulate a complaint to the President, passed through the Paper Industry Authority, in case competing products are imported in such quantities or under conditions as to endanger the maintenance of the code.

The Paper Industry Authority is empowered to present to the Administrator recommendations on the establishment of Fair Trade Practices, standard cost accounting systems and requirements for not selling below cost, restrictions on creation of new manufacturing facilities or the shifting of existing machines to new products, restrictions on sales to dealers violating code or price list agreements, and recommendations as to balancing production with consumption.

Presented by Willson

The code was presented at the Washington hearing by S. L. Willson, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He pointed out that the code is sponsored by 19 divisions of the industry, excluding manufacturers of newsprint and paperboard, each of which submitted separate codes. Picturing the rank of pulp and paper manufacture among American industries, he said that there are over 125,000 wage-earners employed, 10 per cent of which are women, that with the exception of chemical pulp and newsprint, the industry supplies most of the domestic demand, which amounts to 60 per cent of world consumption, and that mills are located in all but ten states of the nation.

Materials consumed by the industry include approximately 2,250,000 tons of sulphur, clay, limestone and chemicals per year, he stated, 7,000,000 cords of pulpwood, 4,000,000 tons of waste paper, 1,500,000 tons of straw, rags, etc. The industry uses 3,000,00 h.p. to operate machinery, and the equivalent of 16,000,000 tons of coal for steam generation. In addition, the nation imports about 1,000,000 cords of pulpwood and nearly 2,000,000 tons of wood pulp. Over 20,000,000 acres of forest land are owned directly by the industry.

Mr. Willson spoke of the organization of the national association and said that member companies represent 29,316 tons of daily capacity, while non-members represent 1840 tons.

The industry is essentially rural in character, he said, 91 per cent of the mills being located in cities under 100,000 population, 61 per cent in cities under 10,000, and 35 per cent of the total situated in towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants. It is also a stable industry, 1932 production having fallen but 28 per cent from the 1929 peak, while the general industry reduction has been about 50 per cent.

The labor situation has been good, the drop in employment during the depression being about 16 per cent from 1929, and wage rate reductions not exceeding an average of 18 per cent. Operation under the code will increase the number of employees by 22.95 per cent over May, 1933, from 107,000 wage-earners to 135,000. Average weekly earnings will be raised from \$18.75 to \$24.25.

In closing his presentation of the code, Mr. Willson said, "The elimination of destructive competition is essential if the paper industry is to contribute its share in the rehabilitation of employment and purchasing power of the nation and in the support of the national government and social institutions. To facilitate the rehabilitation of the industry to a point where it may pay its proper dividends to the thousands dependent upon such income for livelihood and to protect the level of wages herein provided, the code contains provisions for open price records and restraining provisions against selling below cost. It provides for the necessary protection of its competition from the relative few who, with or without reason, have in the past initiated unfair price cutting."

Practically all West Coast mills

are now operating under the wage and hour provisions of the code, and under the President's Reemployment agreement. Average wages on the Coast are higher than the minimum set in the code, in almost every case, so any increase in the basic scale made before approval by the President will not adversely affect Coast mills, but may even place them in a better competitive position.

It is true that the Pacific Coast has little direct representation on the boards which control the policies of the national association and the administration of the code. It is believed, however, that although some of those in control may be favorable to international factors and inimical to western interests, a fair deal will be obtained by Coast producers. The Administrator will have three men on the Paper Industry Authority, and while they will have no vote or veto, they will represent an admin-

istrator whose job it is to see that American labor and industry is afforded maximum opportunity to live, and who will see that imports are controlled as far as necessary to assure maximum operation of the domestic industry.

If the operation of the code prevents invasion of western territory by dumped products from eastern and Canadian mills, it will materially improve the situation of western paper mills in their natural market.

Out of the code are certain to come steps to improve the conditions of the industry in general and, because of the natural advantages enjoyed by Pacific Coast producers most of these steps will benefit western manufacturers even more than those in the East, improving their competitive position. In short, operation under the NRA code bids fair to bring the Pacific Coast industry out on top of the heap under which it has been partially submerged.

Hawley Mill Forging Ahead Under New Management

Officials of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, are strengthening the organization and manufacturing facilities, in order to put the company on the proper operating basis and in a good competitive position.

Moses H. Teaze of the firm of Hardy S. Ferguson & Co., New York City, spent several weeks at the mill, leaving again for the East the middle of September after having made a thorough survey of the plant. Mr. Teaze will undoubtedly have recommendations to make as to changes or additions to the plant which would improve its situation.

A reorganization committee is at work and its findings and decisions will be announced shortly. It is understood that financial matters such as bond interest payments, etc., are being worked out satisfactorily.

Since the new management began functioning, numerous changes and improvements in the plant itself have been made. The Chemipulp system recently installed went into operation September 10 without any trouble whatever, and began immediately turning out pulp. The management is well pleased with the higher quality being obtained and the economies of operation, lower steam consumption, etc. Capacity has not been reduced, in spite of the

fact that one of the digesters is being used as an accumulator and is not cooking pulp. The digester room is being cleaned up, the digesters are to be painted, and working conditions will be considerably improved.

One of the paper machines has been turned around, and it is said another will be treated similarly soon, with perhaps the addition of a new suction press. The machines have been speeded up, reducing production costs, and the quality of paper produced has been raised.

A wage increase of a 15 per cent minimum and an average of about 20 per cent was made effective August 1, and an additional wage increase of 10 per cent was announced September 1. The company is operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement.

The Milwaukee cut-up plant which was almost totally destroyed by fire in August has not affected the operation of the Oregon City mill, immediate arrangements having been made to secure the wood supply from other sources. No decision will be made as to the location and type of plant to replace it, for a considerable time, in order that the company may thoroughly investigate possibilities.

Important Improvements Being Made in Camas Mill

A strong indication of the improved condition of the industry on the Pacific Coast is seen in the improvement program launched by the Crown Willamette Paper Co. for their Camas, Wash., mill.

The major improvements being made at this time consist of the installation of rubber-covered suction press rolls on six paper machines, and in the building of an indirect cooking and circulating digester system. The cost of improvements is said to run into six figures.

Number 1 machine is being equipped with a rubber-covered suction press roll, 24 inches in diameter, of length for a 136-inch wire. The suction presses are all being manufactured by the Beloit Iron Works. A 22-inch diameter press roll is being provided for No. 2 machine, which has a 115½-inch wire. Machines No. 3, 7 and 9 are being

equipped with 26-inch diameter press rolls suitable for a 138-inch wire. The rolls for these three machines are all interchangeable. A press roll of the same diameter, but for a 133½-inch wire, is being installed on No. 10 machine.

The improvements have been made primarily for the purpose of improving the quality of the products. There are, however, numerous other advantages obtained by the use of the Beloit suction presses, such as greater felt life, improved drying and other economies.

The indirect cooking and circulating system is being installed on No. 10 digester. It is of a type similar to that placed in operation last year at the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., Hoquiam, Wash. It is understood that other digesters will be similarly equipped later, depending on results obtained from the installation of No. 10 digester.

NEW CONTAINER FACTORY

Starting with an investment of \$200,000 for machinery and equipment and the employment of 75 persons, the California Container Company, a Delaware corporation, gives proof the container business is improving, by opening a new factory at 4535 Horton Street, Emeryville, Calif.

A long-term lease has been taken on 75,000 feet of floor space at a modern factory plant formerly occupied by the Rheem Manufacturing Company. The firm will manufacture a special type of corrugated shipping cases and corrugated paper products. Their products are used by many nationally-known food manufacturers and distributors in the East.

Officers of the company are: C. J. Munce, president; G. A. Vollmer, vice-president, and A. F. Knaggs, director and manager, all of whom have had many years' experience in this line. Before coming to Oakland Vollmer was associated for a long period as executive vice-president of the Kiechhefer Container Company in the East.

The entire Pacific slope will be covered from the local plant. Raw materials come from Florida by way of intercoastal steamship lines.

SHELTON SUITS AGAIN THREATENED

The situation at Shelton, Wash., is again disturbed by reports of coming suits and injunctions against the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. by oystermen who claim their beds are being injured by the effluent of the pulp mill.

Three years ago a settlement was made with oystermen and the matter considered closed. Residents are now deeply concerned over the present situation. On September 18 a parade of 150 cars containing local citizens and mill employees paraded the streets in protest of the latest developments.

The protest was carried out under the initiative of the local pulp mill workers' union recently organized at Shelton. E. P. Fourre, president of the union group, issued the following statement with respect to their action:

"The employees of the Rainier Pulp & Paper company are protesting the attitude of the Oystermen's association by threatening an injunction against their place of employment, the Rainier Pulp & Paper company of Shelton, Wash. The citizens and taxpayers of Shelton, Mason county and neighboring cities and the employees of the

Rainier Pulp & Paper company have already paid the oystermen \$166,000 as a permanent settlement. The company is maintaining a waste liquor line at a cost of \$100,000 a year, including new pumps, which carries the liquor three miles from any tributary to salt water. The line is religiously patrolled twenty-four hours daily.

"For the past two years many people in Shelton and surrounding territory have hesitated to paint, re-roof or otherwise restore their homes for the reason that conditions have been so uncertain because of the constant interference of the oyster growers.

"The employees of the Rainier Pulp & Paper company know that the company has paid thousands of dollars to fulfill their part of the agreement entered into with the oyster people over two years ago, and they feel that the oystermen's attempt to close the plant is a rank injustice."

ADDITIONS AT SALEM

The Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. at Salem, Ore., is rebuilding the wood room at the mill, and installing two new horizontal steam splitters, new conveyors, etc. It is also reported that a hypochlorous acid tower is being installed at the plant.

A new split-up room is being constructed at the Vancouver, Wash., mill of the affiliated company, the Columbia River Paper Mills, and a new splitter is to be placed in this unit also.

TOM PARKS INCORPORATES

Friends of Thomas Parks, chief engineer of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., were pleased to learn recently of his marriage on August 5 to Miss Helen Bernice Shaw. Mrs. Parks is a former employee of the Hawley company.

PETRIE TO REPRESENT BAGLEY & SEWALL

R. T. Petrie is now representing the Bagley & Sewall Co. on the Pacific Coast. He is making his headquarters at 3216 N. E. 42nd Ave., Portland, Ore.

BELL-IRVING ON TRIP TO AUSTRALIA

Robin Bell-Irving, assistant general manager of the Powell River Co., accompanied by Mrs. Bell-Irving, sailed from Victoria, B. C., late in August aboard the Canadian-Australasian liner Aorangi for New Zealand and Australia, where Mr. Bell-Irving is making a business tour.

PUBLISHERS AND LABOR OPPOSE NEWSPRINT CODE AT HEARING

The code submitted to the NRA by the Association of Newsprint Manufacturers for hearing on September 6 was strenuously opposed by newspaper publishers and by labor. The code handed to Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard was a revised document completed just the night before. Newspaper publishers and their counsel picked it to pieces in short order, and were also granted another week in which to file additional objections.

The code was presented by C. K. Blandin, president of the Blandin Paper Co., St. Paul, Minn. He called the code the first step in the rehabilitation of the industry and toward rectifying the chaotic situation created by price cutting, etc. Speaking of the shifting of newsprint production from the United States to Canada, and the rapid development of over-capacity particularly since the removal of the newsprint tariff, he said, "The code is incomplete because it does not reach the foreign producers. Imposition of new and undue burdens on the American industry through operation under the code, will complete the removal of the industry to Canada."

According to testimony of J. H. Slater, Escanaba Paper Co., Escanaba, Mich., and R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the association, shorter hours under the code will increase employment by about 684 employees and increase aggregate payrolls about 4 per cent. The code proposes a 40-hour week, and minimum wages of 35c per hour for men and 30c for women.

Publishers' Objections

The newspaper objections were presented by Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Louis G. Caldwell for the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News. Other publishers were also there, representing independent publishers, the Scripps-Howard newspapers, Gannett Newspapers, Hearst newspapers and the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

Except for the objection of labor representatives to the minimum wage provisions, the publishers represented the only opposition.

The objections raised by the publishers had to do chiefly with the definitions of the words "newsprint" and "industry", to the trade customs set up, to the clause relating to the establishment of cost system and to a paragraph calling for restrictions of imports if found necessary for success of the code.

Definitions Criticized

The definition of "newsprint" decried by Mr. Hanson, reads: "The word 'newsprint' is used in this code with the same meaning with which the words 'standard newsprint paper' are used in paragraph 1672 of the tariff act of 1922, and in paragraph 1772 of the tariff act of 1930. Any interpretation or construction of the words 'standard newsprint paper' as used in said acts by any competent administrative or judicial authority shall apply also to the word 'newsprint' as used in this code."

Mr. Hanson declared the second sentence of the definition "entirely irrelevant" and moved that it be eliminated. He proposed in its place the definition of Representative Fordney made in 1922 as "that form of printing paper on which newspapers are published."

The objectionable definition of "industry" is as follows:

"The manufacture in the United States from pulpwood, wood pulp and/or other stock of newsprint and all special dutiable papers (as distinguished from 'standard newsprint' described above), other than rotogravure, when such special papers are manufactured and sold for regular and continuous use in the making of regular editions of daily newspapers."

Mr. Hanson suggested that the references to "special dutiable papers" and "regular editions" be stricken, saying that they were vague and uncertain. He apparently suspected a tariff nigger in the wood pile.

The cost systems called for were subjected to attack on the basis that manufacturers might increase their costs arbitrarily, put high cost mills into production, and thus raise prices \$10 or \$15 per ton. He maintained that labor costs under the NRA would not be increased by more than 30 cents per ton.

Mr. Hanson also claimed that newspaper publishers were threatened with ruin if the provisions of Section 3-e of the N. I. R. A. were invoked to help domestic newsprint producers, in criticising the paragraph providing that the newsprint association may complain to the President if imports threaten the maintenance of the code.

"No more striking monopolistic effort could be cited than this attempt of a small group of manufacturers, who admittedly cannot supply half of this country's needs, to set up a control, through this code, of the price structure of newsprint paper and, while seeking to control it at home, they reserve the right to sell abroad at any price, without any restriction whatsoever," he said. "We realize the difficulty of their situation. It is not of their making, nor is it of ours. Even so, no one can contend that it was the purpose of Congress to ruin one great business for the benefit of another, which over a period of more than two decades has demonstrated its utter inability to meet the requirements of the consumers of this country."

As to the trade customs appendix to the code, Mr. Hanson thought they should be stricken, and formed later after a conference between manufacturers and the publishers. This the manufacturers refused to do.

Mr. Caldwell criticised the code chiefly because he felt that it might later form a basis on which the industry might apply for tariff relief.

Attitude of Labor

John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, attacked the minimum wage provisions of the code. He said he did not oppose the 40-hour week at this time, but that inasmuch as the industry in general was operating on that schedule now, little new employment would be provided. He proposed a minimum wage scale of 42 cents per hour for men and 38 cents for women, saying that unless this was adopted, the code would result in actual reductions in wages for some workers who now received 35 cents an hour on a 48-hour week. His

organization realizes the precarious condition of the industry, he said, and labor was prepared to lend its support to any move by the industry to obtain tariff relief.

Representing the International Association of Machinists, R. S. Newham urged a 30-hour week and minimum wages of \$25 per week for common labor and \$48 for maintenance men and machinists.

A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Co., appearing for that company, asked for the insertion of an open shop or "merit" clause on the code, because of the peculiar labor situation in his company. The request was denied by the industry committee, which had previously agreed not to place such a provision in the code.

The newspaper publishers were given a week to file additional objections. Following further conferences, the code will go to Administrator Johnson and later to the President for approval.

The revised code, except for the trade customs and trade practices, and the definition clauses quoted, closely follows the content of the general paper code.



Making Up a Raft of Logs

Logging Pulp Wood at Neah Bay

A Logging Story For Non-Loggers

Logging continues in full swing in the new camp of the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation at Neah Bay, and a steady stream of pulp wood logs is going to the plant at Port Angeles.

The camp is located at the northwestern tip of the United States, close to Cape Flattery and Tatoosh Island, famed for its storms and wild weather. It adjoins the little village of Neah Bay, a primitive Indian settlement where on the beach may still be seen the native dugouts contrasting with the modern fishing fleet at anchor in the harbor.

Despite its isolated situation, the logging camp is completely modern and comfortable. Most of the buildings, office, living quarters, mess hall, etc., are new, and are heated by steam and equipped with electric lights.

Logging is being carried on in timber of the Indian Reservation, which adjoins other timber owned by the corporation. From the camp, six miles of railroad have been built, running up through the timber in a long curve and forming a "U" so that it comes out again on the Straits of Juan de Fuca several miles east of headquarters camp. Its eastern end is at the Sail River, where

the booming grounds are located. The logging train leaves camp in the morning, taking the men to work, and during the day transports the logs on to the rail end.

Most of the timber in the block is small, and is largely hemlock, ideally suited for pulp manufacture. The trees are felled by "fallers" and cut into suitable lengths by "buckers", who work in advance of the remainder of the operations. When the timber in an area has been felled, tractors move in to bring the logs out.

Each tractor is equipped with an arch trailer, under which three or four logs are suspended at the end by wire cables or "chokers". Having picked up its load, the tractor moves off toward the railroad, dragging the logs behind, over hill and vale, through logging debris or through underbrush when necessary. Like compact, powerful elephants, they ride roughshod over obstacles in the path.

Arriving at the railroad the logs are released and left beside the track until a loading crane comes along and loads them on the railroad log cars. These cars consist of two assemblies of wheels connected by a long timber or steel girder, with a

bunk or cradle at each end to hold the logs.

The operation is designed to be extremely flexible, and no one system of logging is used to the exclusion of all others. The older type of steam or Diesel "donkey" logging is also employed. Where the haul to the railroad is too long from where the timber is felled, the tractors gather it up in a pile or "cold deck", where it is left until required. Then a steel cable is extended from the loading point to the cold deck, running through large pulleys or "blocks", and under power from a gasoline or Diesel engine donkey, the logs are pulled in to the loader, either by skidding over the ground, or by pulling them in suspended in the air from an overhead cable, the "sky line".

In addition to the crane used for loading logs, a new type rapid loader is being employed. Essentially, this consists of a powerful steam donkey or driven drum unit which operates a long loading boom by which the logs are lifted. This unit is set atop a steel frame which rests upon the railroad ties outside the track, leaving a tunnel beneath for the passage of the log cars. When necessary to move to another loading location, the loader's wheels which were raised up into the tunnel are lowered to the track, and under its own power the machine moves down the railroad.

As the cars are loaded, a Shay-type locomotive commonly used in logging, a gear-driven engine with more power and less speed than the ordinary passenger type, hooks onto the train and moves it to the other end of the line, the booming ground at Sail River. Here the logs are dumped into the water and gathered together in modified Davis type rafts of about 250,000 board feet each.

The booming grounds consist of a tiny protected harbor formed by dredging out the mouth of the river behind a protecting bank. As more railroad is built, ballast will be dredged out from here, enlarging the booming grounds. Weather is

often very bad along the coast, but the protected harbor assures uninterrupted rafting operations.

Tugs tow the log booms down to Port Angeles, where they are used by the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation plant. When the new wood mill of the National Paper Products at Port Townsend is in operations, part of the logs will be taken there.

Don S. Denman, now located in Seattle, is manager of the operations, Phil Henderson is general superintendent, and Harold P. Miller is camp superintendent.

PULP SALESMAN VISITS LONGVIEW

H. F. Bigelow of Clinton, Mass., an eastern sales representative of the pulp division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, visited the Longview pulp mill recently. This was his second trip to Longview, the first having been in the fall of 1931, when the sulphite pulp plant began operations.

FIR-TEX CLOSES DOWN, BUT SALES REPORTED IMPROVING

Glenn W. Cheney, in charge of Fir-Tex sales for Dant & Russell, Portland, who are handling sale of the product, has just returned from a successful two months' sales promotion tour of the east. Mr. Cheney reports making a lot of fine new connections and that sales are increasing greatly, due to a big demand for the Fir-Tex building lath. The mill closed down about August 15 after producing a big stock of Fir-Tex—about 7,000,000 feet. Manager Millington is reported to have more than made good on his promise to greatly reduce mill cost of the product.

ODD WEATHER PROPHET

Why do the buildings of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.'s pulp mill turn blue when it rains—in fact, before it rains?

Strange as it may seem, as rain approaches, the beautiful white coating on the buildings begins to turn pale blue, which becomes quite pronounced when a downpour starts. Employees can gauge the weather by the color of their walls.

Technicians at the mill attribute it to the sizing used on the walls of the structure. Be that as it may, the phenomenon is an intriguing one which, in olden days, would have been a good one on which to start a legend.



A Caterpillar Bringing In a "Turn" of Logs

GRAYS HARBOR DENIES COMPANY UNION CHARGE

A charge by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. was among companies which, in setting up company unions, had violated the N. I. R. A. by barring national unions and nullifying the law's guarantee of the right of workers to bargain collectively without any employer interference, was vigorously denied September 20 by W. S. Lucey, manager of the pulp company.

Mr. Lucey declared that the workers had formed the union of their own initiative and without any advice, suggestion or compulsion on the part of the company. A committee of members of the recently formed union at the Grays Harbor mill also denied that their organization was formed or controlled by officials of the company.

The local union's statement said: "The Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper union emphatically denies statements on the date of Sept. 20 from Washington, D. C., by Associated Press, in reference to the complaint made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, directed to General Hugh M. Johnson, that the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper union is a company union dominated by officials of the company.

"From what source this information reached Washington we do not at this time know, but we desire herewith to make it plain to everyone concerned that the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper union is an organization perfected by the employees for their own individual interests and rights, with no connection whatsoever with the company officials or employers.

"A telegram also is being sent to General Johnson making a formal denial of the charge of William Green which classified this union with others mentioned as so-called company unions."

QUIGG NOW PAPER MILL SUPERINTENDENT

George F. Quigg is now paper mill superintendent for the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash. He formerly was boss machine tender.

Niles Anderson has been named as sulphite superintendent.

FERNSTROM IN EUROPE

Erik Fernstrom of the California Fruit Wrapping Mills at Pomona, Calif., is on an extended trip in Europe.

SITKA SPRUCE NOT YET SOLD

The sale of the properties of the Sitka Spruce Pulp & Paper Co., Empire City, Ore., by R. T. Bourns, receiver, has not yet been made, although bids were opened September 16. At the time of writing, no acceptable bids had been received, and bidding was still open.

NEW BOARD PRODUCT

The Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co. at Longview has recently developed a very attractive new mottled suit box board, made successfully in one operation. On top of the last cylinder layer, which is colored, sulphite pulp is flowed on, giving a particularly pleasing effect.

The plant is operating steadily, and has shut down for the week-end only once or twice, made necessary by the construction of a new roof on the building.

BRUCE BROWN BACK

Bruce Brown, resident manager of the southern division of Fibreboard Products recently returned from an extended trip through the East. He went east through the Panama Canal, and returned to the Coast overland by automobile.

SEATTLE OFFICES CONSOLIDATED

Offices of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. and the Pacific Coast Supply Co. in Seattle, have been moved into quarters in connection with offices of the Washington Pulp & Paper Corp., Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., and other affiliated concerns, in the White Bldg.

PERE DES MARAIS

H. A. Des Marais, genial General Dyestuffs man of Portland, has added several inches to his chest measurement since the birth of a baby daughter, Constance Louise, on July 7. Reports that he has lost considerable weight walking the floor are without foundation.

SHELTON UNION FORMED

Employees of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton, Wash., have formed the Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local No. 161, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Officers are: E. P. Fourre, president; L. W. Packard, vice-president; Merle Cleveland, secretary.

NEWSPRINT MILLS DOWN

Washington Pulp & Paper Corp. at Port Angeles shut down September 10 for the remainder of the month, and are reported to be planning to run ten days per month for a time. The Crown Willamette mill at West Linn is operating four days a week instead of the longer weekly period previously followed. The reduction in operating time is largely seasonal, due in part to the low water period.

MILL EMPLOYEES PICNIC

Employees of the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. held their first annual picnic at Riverside Park, near Hoquiam, September 10. Races for all ages from six years up were held in competition for some 75 prizes donated by local merchants.

Several weeks prior to this, employees of the pulp division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., picnicked on the Coweeman River, and enjoyed swimming, baseball, barnyard golf and a picnic supper.

ZELLERBACH OFFICIALS VISIT OCEAN FALLS

A group of Crown-Zellerbach officials visited Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, during September. The travellers included Louis Bloch, A. Bankus, of San Francisco, and G. P. Berkey of Portland.

NEW POWER PLANT FOR WESTMINSTER MILL

Construction of a new power plant to cost approximately \$50,000, will be undertaken by Westminster Paper Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B. C., in the immediate future. When completed and equipped, the new unit will enable the mill to generate its own electrical energy for lighting and power purposes as well as providing steam necessary for manufacturing processes. At present the company has a boiler house generating steam for the plant and buys its electrical energy from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Ltd.

The new unit will include a steam turbine geared generator set with a capacity of 500 kilowatts and a 350 horsepower water tube boiler with Dutchoven.

Two new structures will be constructed, a boiler house and fuel storage building. They will be located alongside the present boiler house.

The fuel bins will be housed in a building of concrete and mill construction having dimensions of 74 by 42 feet ground area and 38 feet high. The boiler house and engine room, having dimensions of 57 by 33.4 feet and 34 feet high, is to have concrete foundations on piling and is to be of mill construction iron clad.

The new unit was authorized at the annual meeting of the stockholders, recently held. At the same meeting continuation of the stock dividend was authorized. This dividend is 4 per cent., payable in quarterly installments of 1 per cent., commencing on October 1.

All officers and directors, with the exception of one change on the directorate, were re-elected at the meeting. Knox Walkem takes the place of Charles Henley on the directorate, the other members being: S. A. Lake, J. G. Robson, Mayor A. Wells Gray, Ald. John Peck, J. J. Herb, H. M. Lord, Francis Wright and Fred Smith. The officers of the company are: President, J. J. Herb; vice-president, Mayor Gray; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Lord. There is also no change in the management.

EXPERIMENTAL DIGESTER AT WEYERHAEUSER'S

A new experimental digester is being installed by the pulp division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at Longview. The unit is three by nine feet in size and is equipped with a circulating system.

PACIFIC STRAWBOARD EMPLOYEE FETED

In honor of her ten years of service, Miss Alice Watson of the Pacific Straw Board and Paper Co., was given a picnic party by her fellow company employees recently.

The picnic was held near Castle Rock. Approximately 150 employees and friends attended the picnic and presented Miss Watson with a large loving cup for her loyal service to the company since its establishment 10 years ago. Miss Watson is secretary to Charles Schaub, president.

PORT HARDY PULP FIRM REORGANIZED

Plans for the establishment of a wood distillation and chemical plant at Port Hardy, B. C., were revealed when P. J. Sinnott, Victoria barrister, secured leave to restore the Port Hardy Pulp & Paper Company to the register of companies. The company will be reorganized under the name of the Northern Pacific Industries, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,000,000. The directors are William Moore, Byron Johnson, Colonel Brooke Stephenson, Dr. A. Edgelow, H. D. Bristowe, W. H. Harte and O. H. Dorman.

The proposed plant will manufacture by-products from timber not merchantable.

NORMAN KELLY BACK FROM SOUTHERN TRIP

Norman Kelly, assistant superintendent of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., is back at his desk in Longview after a vacation trip which took him down to California.

PULP SCARCE AND HIGH

As we go to press, reports from New York indicate that chemical pulp is becoming increasingly hard to buy and is exhibiting extremely strong price trends. Scandinavian producers have drawn within their shells pending international currency developments, and because they are well sold up already, and domestic producers are largely sold up to the limit.

T · R · A · D · E · T · A · L · K

of those who sell paper in the western states

+ + + +

McQUAID'S BACHELOR PERMIT CANCELLED

Eddie McQuaid, assistant manager of the Pacific Coast Paper Co., San Francisco, has long been a bachelor and his friends of the paper trade thought he was one of the confirmed type. So naturally they all were taken by surprise in September when cards were received formally announcing that Edward Russell McQuaid and Miss Vera Lundquist were married at Reno, Nev., on the eighth of that month. Mr. McQuaid has been with the Pacific Coast company since 1915.

OXFORD FOLDER ATTRACTS COMMENT

Many favorable comments have been received by Blake, Moffitt & Towne's San Francisco headquarters office on a folder it recently prepared and issued advertising Oxford "North Star" coated book paper. The "Century of Progress" at Chicago was the theme of the message and the folder is replete with beautiful pictures taken at the big exposition.

MIELKE RANCHES FOR REST

O. W. Mielke, San Francisco, general manager of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, spent the first part of September vacationing on a ranch in the Napa Valley.

MAJORS NOW FIBREBOARD LOS ANGELES SALES MANAGER

Cort Majors, assistant to W. H. Thomas, San Francisco, sales manager of Fibreboard Products, Inc., has been made sales manager for Fibreboard at Los Angeles. Mr. Majors has been with Fibreboard since he left the University of California, where he was an outstanding football star.

BONESTELL NOW HANDLING WESTVACO LINE

Charles Pritchard, sales manager of Bonestell & Co., San Francisco paper jobbers, announces that his firm has taken on the northern California distributorship for "Westvaco" brands of papers manufactured by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.

GENERAL PAPER CO. HAS NEW LINES

Pictures of the bridge n' everything are to be found in a new rag content bond which has just been announced by the General Paper Co., San Francisco, and which has a localized watermark showing the outline of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the surrounding portions of San Francisco bay. The stock is known as San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge bond and W. B. Reynolds, manager of the General firm, says this number is bringing in quite a few favorable comments—and orders.

Mr. Reynolds announces that the General company has recently taken on the S. D. Warren & Co. line of uncoated book papers and also the Dill & Collins line of Dilcol offsets and De and Se Tints.

General recently won the state of California contract for paper towels for all state uses and will buy these from the National Paper Products Co.

VICTOR HECHT ON HONEY-MOON EXPRESS

It is really a honeymoon trip which Victor H. Hecht is taking east this fall and not a business jaunt exclusively, as reported in the last issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY. Mr. Hecht, who is vice-president in charge of sales promotion of the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, was married in July to Mrs. Marion Dickey of San Diego. The newlyweds are taking in the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago and are expected to be home October 1. Mr. Hecht formerly was manager of the Los Angeles Division of the Zellerbach company.

GRAHAM PAPER OFFICE MOVED

C. E. McKillop, representative of the Graham Paper Co., sales agents for the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., has moved his Portland office in the Terminal Sales Bldg., from the seventh floor to a new location in room 815.

California Jobbers File Code Under State Recovery Act

California paper jobbers who are members of the northern and southern trade conference groups of that state are filing a state code of fair competition to treat with intrastate matters as distinguished from interstate problems. California is one of six states of the Union enacting state recovery acts providing for such codes. Colorado is believed the only other western state on this list.

The California legislature at its last session passed a state industrial recovery act, known as the "Little Nira" and also enacted a supplement to this law. It is under the supplement that the paper jobbers are organizing.

H. Arthur Dunn, San Francisco, secretary of the Pacific States Paper

Trade Association, has been working with the jobbers preparing the code. It is expected to be filed in September with the State Corporation Department and it is to be administered by a committee to be named from the north and south.

One unofficial reason for the preparation of this state code is the thought that possibly there may arise some question as to the jurisdiction of the national code in intrastate matters.

The state code follows the national code rather closely in provision for filing prices.

Secretary Dunn reports that Pacific Coast paper jobbers have reduced hours 11 per cent and increased employment 12½ per cent under the president's re-employment agreement.

How the California Sales Tax Affects the Merchant

Since August 1, the effective date of the California Retail Sales Act of 1933, considerable confusion has been in the minds of merchants engaged in both wholesale and retail business, as to how the law will affect them. The State Board of Equalization has had to answer many questions, and the official regulations have not yet been published.

In order to throw a light on the subject for the benefit of paper merchants and others in the industry doing business in California, Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry has had a statement prepared to show how and when the 2½ per cent sales tax applies. Practically all California paper merchants are taking the necessary steps outlined, and using the certificates described.

Terms of the Act

This act levies a tax on any sale of tangible personal property for final consumption, excepting transactions in interstate commerce, sales to the Federal Government and sales affecting contracts for Public Works entered into prior to August 1, 1933.

Strictly in accordance with the terms of the act, all sales of tangible personal property are taxable unless their non-taxability is proven. The responsibility of proving that the sale is not one for final consumption rests on the seller.

Section 17 of the Act reads:

"The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property was not a sale at retail shall be upon the person who made it, unless such person shall have taken from the purchaser a certificate signed by and bearing the name and address of the purchaser to the effect that the property was purchased for resale. For the purpose of the proper administration of this act and to prevent evasion of the tax hereby imposed it shall be presumed that all gross receipts are subject to the tax hereby imposed until the contrary is established."

No prescribed form of certificate of resale is required. Any written

statement to the effect that the tangible personal property was purchased for resale, signed by and bearing the address of the purchaser, will be sufficient. An order for merchandise will meet the requirements if upon the face of the order it is stated that the goods ordered are for resale. A separate certificate need not be taken for each sale. The Commission will even recognize certificates, if given in advance, in substantially the following form:

"I hereby certify that all of the tangible personal property which I shall purchase from the A. B. Company will be purchased for resale in the form of tangible personal property. This notice shall be considered a part of each order which I shall give unless such order shall otherwise specify. This certificate shall be good until revoked in writing.

Signed _____
Address _____"

It is recognized that in some instances it will be difficult for a purchaser to determine whether the tangible personal property he purchases will all be resold, or whether a portion thereof will be consumed by him. In such cases the purchaser will be justified in giving a certificate that the entire purchase is for resale, but will be required to include in his receipts from taxable sales the fair selling value of so much of the tangible personal property as he consumes.

ZELLERBACH BROADSIDE FEATURES BAY BRIDGES

R. C. Ayres, advertising director of the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, is preparing the second of his broadsides advertising the S. D. Warren Co. New England Gloss in connection with western projects. The first was written around the Hoover Dam and this second tells the story of the building of the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. The feature of this broadside is an unusual airplane picture showing the entire bay around San Francisco and on which has been drawn pictures of the bridges to scale.

CHARLES H. CONRAD

—BENEDICT—

There was no honeymoon trip for Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Conrad following their wedding at Reno on July 3 for the groom had to get back to San Francisco and to his duties as secretary of the Rainer Pulp & Paper Co., Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Co. and Washington Pulp and Paper Co. Mrs. Conrad formerly was Miss Helen McBee of the Zellerbach Paper Co.

PORTLAND PAPER TRADE OPTIMISTIC

Portland paper merchants nearly all report an improvement in business each month since May, although September slowed down a trifle. Manager McWaters of the Zellerbach Paper Co. is optimistic, as is Vernon Scott of the Packer-Scott Co. The Portland houses have all taken on their full quota of new men in keeping with the NRA program.

IRVING OUT OF PARAFFINE COMPANY

A. H. Irving has resigned as general superintendent of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., plant at Emeryville, Calif.

CREBBS WITH CONSOLIDATED COVER CO.

E. R. Crebbs, former sales manager of the Illinois Pacific Coast Company, San Francisco, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Cover Company, San Francisco, sole manufacturers and distributors of Slip-Away toilet seat covers. Mr. Crebbs resigned his former position in 1932 and went to his 3,500-acre ranch at Weed, Cal. He was called to his new position by the directors of the Consolidated Cover Company because of his previous outstanding sales record.

The head office of the Consolidated has been removed from Oakland to San Francisco. Mr. Crebbs will soon start on a trip throughout the entire United States to visit Consolidated jobbers and to expand the present business.

The Consolidated Cover Company manufactures Slip-Away sanitary tissue toilet seat covers for use in all public lavatories. The Slip-Away cover has been on the market for several years and has widespread use and distribution.

Crown Willamette Profits Continue

Crown Willamette Paper Co.'s income showing for the first three months of its fiscal year, the period ended July 31, when profit was 32 per cent less than in the like 1932 period, was not entirely unexpected in view of the reduction in newsprint prices of \$5 a ton on June 1.

During the three months of May, June and July, Crown Willamette's consolidated net profit amounted to \$190,585 after all charges, including depreciation, interest, adjustment for minority stockholders' interest, and federal taxes. This is equal to 95 cents a share on the 200,000 shares of \$7 cumulative first preferred stock and compares with a net profit of \$279,476 and \$1.40 a share on the first preferred stock in the like quarter, last year.

Tonnage Sales Up Slightly

Regular dividend requirements on the first preferred are \$1.75 a share a quarter. The stock has been receiving \$1 a share quarterly for several quarters and now cumulative dividends in arrears aggregate \$7.50 a share.

Tonnage volume of newsprint sales for May and June showed mild increases contrary to the usual seasonal trend and July sales held up very well, but the \$5 a ton concession in price more than offset any pick-up in sales. This was in addition to the \$5 a ton reduction made as of January 1, this year. Therefore, for the better part of the three months covered by the report, newsprint prices were \$10 a ton under the level prevailing during the like three months of 1932.

Income Down 15.2%

Consolidated earnings statements of Crown Willamette Paper Co. and subsidiaries, for the quarter ended July 31, 1933 (the first three months of the company's fiscal year) compares as follows):

	1933	1932	1931
Income, before charges	\$1,227,798	\$1,448,515	\$2,199,822
Depreciation	573,743	672,546	696,376
Depletion	134,459	115,716	154,343
Bond interest	285,835	307,733	325,296
Income taxes	45,000	70,378	152,676
Profit before min. int.	\$188,762	\$283,142	\$871,131
Less: Min. share in profit		3,666	14,173
Add: Min. sh. in sub's loss	1,823		
Net profit	\$190,585	\$279,476	\$856,958

Income before prior charges during the three months covered by the report was down 15.2 per cent from the corresponding 1932 period.

The company's statement made no mention of its financial position, but

as of April 30 it had no bank loans and current assets of \$9,278,000 and current liabilities of \$1,809,000. Bond interest requirements during the first three months of the current fiscal year declined a little more than 7 percent, a reflection of the reduction in funded debt that was made during the last year. Funded debt of Crown Willamette and its subsidiaries on April 30, this year, amounted to \$19,128,000.

WILLAMETTE POLLUTION REPORT FAIR TO OREGON MILLS

A report has been submitted by the board of Portland engineers, consisting of Ray E. Koon, John W. Cunningham and Robert G. Dieck, appointed to survey Willamette River pollution and make recommendations for purification. While they do not minimize the extent or the seriousness of the pollution, they do exhibit moderation in their recommendations, which is encouraging to the Oregon pulp and paper mill affected.

"In addition to the pollution caused by discharge of ordinary quantities of domestic sewage," they declare, "the physical condition of the water of the streams is greatly affected by the discharge of industrial wastes. The most serious problem in this regard is that due to discharge of sulphite wastes from the pulp and paper mills at Lebanon, Salem, Newberg, Oregon City and West Linn. The total pollution from these sources, on a basis of oxygen demand for stabilization, is estimated to be equivalent to that from the ordinary domestic sewage of a population of nearly 600,000. These figures are taken from 'A Sanitary Survey of Willamette River'."

"It should be mentioned here, that whereas much time and money have been spent by the industry in various parts of the world, in an effort to effect an economical recovery of valuable substances from waste liquors, these expenditures have achieved no encouraging result except in recovering considerable pulp fiber which formerly was wasted. It therefore can scarcely be hoped that abatement of stream pollution by sulphite wastes will result immediately from the studies now being made, but it is definitely expected that the problem may become fully understood and that research in Oregon and elsewhere will finally produce the desired result."

Later in their report the engineers make this observation:

"However reluctantly the board may recognize and accept the implications, it cannot deny that the state prospers as do its industries; and where there is great industrial activity, stream pollution to a limited extent at least must be condoned."

"Industry has sought and found locations favorable to its economical and profitable operation. Unfortunately some industries use large quantities of water, most of which, during its use, becomes heavily charged with the wastes of the industrial processes. If such sewage in its raw state is discharged into a stream, it is often admittedly toxic in its effect upon aquatic life or creates conditions that cause more sensitive forms of fish life to seek a more favorable habitat. These industries have developed and grown and their beneficial effect on the prosperity of the state is unquestioned. Favorable operating cost has made this growth possible and one advantage which has contributed largely to the profitable operation is the ready disposal of the wastes of production. These facts are unquestioned; they must be faced and upon a rational handling of the problem depends the success of any general program of proper sewage disposal."

COAST BOX MANUFACTURERS DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BODY

Two Pacific Coast box manufacturers have been named to the board of the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association. They are W. J. O'Donnell of the Fleishacker Paper Box Co., San Francisco, and Clarence Kerr, Hollywood Paper Box Corp., Los Angeles.

After setting forth the willingness of the industry to cooperate in seeking a solution for this problem of reducing this pollution, the board comments:

NEWSPRINT TARIFF NEED OUTLINED BY ROSEBUSH

In an article published September 3 in the *Spokesman-Review* of Spokane, Wash., Waldo Rosebush, manager of the Inland Empire Paper Co., set forth the facts concerning the existing conditions in the newsprint industry, the effect of the NRA on American newsprint manufacturers, and the relation of foreign competition to the welfare of the American capital and labor involved.

He attributed difficulties of the industry to the fact that newsprint manufacturers have no tariff protection, and must compete with foreign producers who have an advantage through depreciated currencies. The newspaper story says:

"It would be impossible for United States mills to stay in business under NRA conditions, while their foreign competitors have no such restrictions and have free entry to the United States market", Mr. Rosebush stated.

"Because of these factors United States mills are now and have been for months selling newsprint at less than cost, he said. Selling below cost is an unfair practice, under the national recovery act, yet the manufacturers can not raise their prices without assistance of the president, who is empowered to control foreign imports.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties, many newsprint mills have continued to pay fair wages throughout the depression, he says.

"There probably is not a newsprint mill in the country which would not pay 40 cents an hour minimum if foreign competition was controlled to give it a fair price for its product and tonnage enough to keep the mill running.

"Since 1930 the price of newsprint has dropped about 30 per cent in addition to a drop in sales volume of 45 per cent. Most of these reductions took place since September, 1931, when England went off the gold standard and the depreciation of foreign currencies began.

"Ten per cent of all newsprint imports in 1929, if added to United States production, would enable United States manufacturers to run their mills at capacity."

Mr. Rosebush then discussed the expansion of the Canadian industry,

the development of large payrolls there, while the American industry failed to increase; in fact, declined. During this time, however, tariff protection has permitted the growth of other lines of paper manufacture, he said.

Discussing the effect of depreciated currencies and lack of tariff on the newsprint industry here, the article continued:

"Under the national industrial recovery act, this situation must be considered and taken care of. Otherwise the foreign manufacturer would still be able to undersell the American manufacturer, and demoralize every effort to increase employment and raise wages.

"The retaining of the industry in the United States probably would add not less than \$200,000,000 yearly to the value of this billion dollar enterprise and provide 50,000 to 60,000 new jobs."

"The effect of a tariff would soon be felt in Spokane. The production of the Inland Empire Paper mill would probably double, and there would be a consequent increase of 30 per cent or more in the number of employees.

"Mr. Rosebush said there is no danger of serious depletion of U. S. forests if the newsprint industry here is developed. Scientific developments enable the use of much wood that was formerly wasted.

"In Alaska there are 23,000,000 acres carrying large stands of pulp wood. In the Tongass forest alone there is 78,500,000,000 board feet of commercial timber on 3,000,000 acres.

"It is estimated by a forestry expert that 20,000,000 acres of well managed high grade forest land in Oregon, Washington and northern California would produce from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 cords of wood per year perpetually; whereas total consumption in the United States for all purposes in peak years was less than 14,000,000.

"The discrimination against United States newsprint manufacturers in favor of foreign mills is also unfair to many United States publishers who buy U. S. newsprint. These publishers must pay higher prices for U. S. paper than they would have to pay for foreign—and especially European—paper."

BONNEVILLE DAM MAY PROVIDE PAPER MILLS POWER

The Bonneville power and navigation project on the Columbia River at tidewater, now being urged for authorization by President Roosevelt, will provide another link in the preponderant evidence favoring the Pacific Coast as the nation's major pulp and paper manufacturing center.

Offering the splendid combination of extremely cheap electric power, proximity to pulp timber stands, and excellent water navigation facilities, the project, when carried out, will hold many advantages for the paper industry.

It is estimated that cost of power at Bonneville per kilowatt hour of output at the plant will be 1.38 mills, based on a 50% load factor.

The Bonneville dam is to be 72 feet high, 700 feet across. Ten power units are to produce 430,000 kilowatts (about 573,000 h.p.) or 43,000 kilowatts per unit. Only two or four units are to be built at the start. About 360,000 primary horsepower will be produced.

Cost of dam, power plant and navigation locks is estimated by the army engineers at \$43,900,000.

A great deal of the preliminary engineering has already been completed and it is estimated that once authorized, actual construction can be started in about six months.

Such a site will afford pulp and paper mills and other industries not only the lowest cost power, but very cheap navigation. Indeed, if facilities for docking are provided deep sea vessels can go to the dam site, affording industries at the site transportation right at hand to the seven seas.

Under such circumstances it is expected that mills taking advantage of this opportunity will be placed in a position to compete in a far greater field than are many western mills at present. Indeed, from this project, that at Grand Coulee and the other Columbia projects conceived by government and other engineers, added impetus will be given the Pacific Northwest in becoming one of the greatest pulp and paper producing areas in the world.

BRUCE GALLOWAY PASSES

Bruce F. Galloway, 26, assistant sales manager of Columbia River Paper Mills, and son of A. B. Galloway, sales manager for the Leadbetter mills, died August 15 following a brief illness induced by a tooth extraction.

Chromium Plated Screen Plates Coming Into General Coast Use

Chromium plated screen plates are coming into their own among Pacific Coast mills. It was not so long ago that the first ones were installed for trial in one or two plants and given their first practical work-out in actual service on western pulps. Today at least eight mills have placed their orders for new chromium plated screens, conclusive evidence of the advantages they possess.

When the Anacortes mill of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. reopened recently, 160 chromium plated screens were installed. As reported in an earlier issue of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, the mill was successful in turning out cleaner pulp than during their previous period of operation, within a week after starting up. A good part of the greater cleanliness is attributed to the new screens, which are removing more dirt without sacrificing capacity.

The plant formerly used 8, 9 and 10-cut screens. The new ones are all 8-cut. The elimination of the larger cut screens naturally reduces the amount of dirt that goes through. Because of the smooth, non-adherent characteristics of chromium plating, pulp does not stick to them, and goes through the slots more easily, hence capacity is improved, and the width of the cut may be reduced without lowering the capacity of the flat screens.

Other advantages have also been found, in that cleaning of the screens is less frequently necessary, saving time and labor. The life of screen plates is also materially increased.

Other mills installing the new plated screens include the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview Fibre Co., Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. and the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. at Everett and Bellingham, Wash.

The screen plates are being plated by the Chromium Corporation of America, who specify their chromium plate as CRODON, the Chrome Plate. It will be recalled that A. F. Francis, sales engineer of the company, was present at the Spring TAPPI meeting at Longview, and presented a great deal of

interesting information to the gathering.

Chromium has a remarkable hardness—it is the hardest of commercial metals, ranking above tungsten and exceeded only by corundum, boron and diamond. This hardness, its corrosion resistance, and its low coefficient of friction, make it of particular benefit to the manufacture of pulp and paper.

In addition to screen plates, it is successfully used for suction box covers, embossing rolls, evaporator tubes, calendar rolls, press rolls and drying drums.

WESTERN RAIL RATES ON NEWSPRINT REDUCED

Rates on newsprint paper from Oregon and Washington mills to various Idaho points have been found unreasonably high by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has therefore prescribed the following carload rates per 100 pounds, minimum 50,000 pounds:

From Oregon City, West Linn, St. Helens, Camas, Tumwater, Millwood and Vancouver to Weiser and Payette 39.5c; to Nampa and Boise, 43c; to Glenn's Ferry, 47.5c; to Montpelier, 61c and to Buhl, 55.5c. Rates to Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls and St. Anthony were found reasonable.

To meet truck competition, the northern rail lines have reduced the carload rate on fruit wrapping paper to 30c, minimum 50,000 pounds, Portland to Wenatchee, Washington. The rate to other points in the Wenatchee territory also has been reduced. Previously rates were reduced to the Yakima district.

BIG FRUIT CROPS INDICATE GOOD WRAP DEMAND

Providing there is a sufficient fresh fruit demand, Pacific Northwest paper mills should sell more fruit wraps this year than last, for the Department of Agriculture estimates bigger crops of both apples and pears. The Pacific Northwest—Oregon, Washington and Idaho—crop of apples is estimated at 31,638,000 boxes against 30,936,000 boxes last year. The pear crop of Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,402,000 boxes against 6,531,000 boxes last year.

SAFETY REPORTS DISCONTINUED

Because of the fact that several of the mills have discontinued sending in their accident experience reports for inclusion in the monthly statement, it has been decided that the reports will be discontinued.

For a considerable period the matter was handled by the Everett Pulp & Paper Co. It is felt that the accident experience reports have been of material value to the industry, and their discontinuance is regretted by many.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION OFFICES ENLARGED

Headquarters of Western Transportation Co., which provides river transportation for Crown Willamette Paper Co. plants, has been transferred to larger quarters in the Pittcock Block, Portland. The offices are on the same floor as before, but are no longer within the confines of the Crown Willamette quarters.

E. D. JONES & SONS CO. NRA MEMBERS

E. D. Jones & Sons Co. have received federal authorization to use the NRA blue eagle insignia, although the code for their industry has not yet been finally approved. They are members of the Beater & Jordan and Allied Equipment Manufacturers Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, a group which has prepared a code to be filed immediately. Starting September 5 the plant began operating under the code provisions, in advance of its effective date.

ZELLERBACH AND PATTERSON IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. D. Zellerbach and D. H. Patterson, president and general manager, respectively, of Fibreboard Products, Inc., were in Washington in September in connection with code matters.

TONS OF EELS REMOVED FROM RIVER NEAR PAPER MILLS

Approximately 65 tons of dead eels have been removed from the Willamette River near the Oregon City falls, says August Rakel, who has charge of this work, which is being done with funds contributed by Crown Willamette Paper Co. and Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. and other interests. The eels are removed from the river with buckets and rakes and are burned.

Elon Hooker Visits on Coast

Elon H. Hooker, founder and president of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., was welcomed to the Pacific Coast by business associates and friends late in August, when he arrived at the Tacoma plant on a tour of inspection.

Making his first western visit in two years, Mr. Hooker motored out from the East with his daughter Barbara. He conferred in Tacoma with his western executives, Albert H. Hooker, Jr., W. A. Perrin and John A. Flynn, and with them visited pulp and paper mills in other industrial centers.

Business at the plant concluded, Mr. Hooker and A. H. Hooker, Jr., left September 1 for Mr. Hooker's estate on the Rogue River in southern Oregon, to enjoy the fine fishing offered there. They then motored on to San Francisco and Los Angeles, from where he returned to the East, winding up a trip of two months.

Mr. Hooker is a firm believer in the future of the West and the Pacific area, and some years ago addressed the National Association of Manufacturers, impressing on them the thought that "the movement of industrial life and population is decidedly toward the West". Shortly thereafter he backed up this belief by betting several million dollars on western industry in building the Tacoma electrochemical plant.

For three successive years Mr. Hooker was president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States, and he has been active in various association affairs for years. In addition to his successful business career, he has a background of prominence in social and political affairs, as indicated by the close personal friendship he held with Theodore Roosevelt.

Discussing the government's NRA program, Mr. Hooker said, "Under the NRA program we are definitely committed to minding our own business, without foreign influence, and to the permanent safeguarding of our domestic market, principles in which I firmly believe. My own company is a subscriber to both the Chemical Alliance code and the Chlorine Institute code."



ELON H. HOOKER

TAPPI FALL MEETING HELD AT APPLETON

TAPPI members from all over the country are gathering at Appleton, Wisconsin, September 26-28, for the annual Fall meeting of the association. A bumper meeting is expected, reservations for between 300 and 400 having been received in advance.

The morning of September 26 is devoted to the presentation of papers by the Institute of Paper Chemistry, four of which are Ph. D. theses. Luncheon will be at the North Shore Country Club, followed by an afternoon of golf, trapshooting, swimming at Alexander gymnasium, and mill visits. A dinner and smoker is scheduled for the evening.

Wednesday morning calls for the presentation of papers by the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. Of interest to Coast mill men is that prepared by C. E. Hrubesky and G. H. Chidester on the "Penetration of Western Hemlock Chips by Calcium Bisulphite Liquor". Mill visits or more golf come in the afternoon, and at night the North Shore Country Club will be the scene of the banquet. Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Lawrence College, is to be toastmaster, and F. J. Sensenbrenner, president of the Kimberly Clarke Corp., the principal speaker. Past presidents will address the gathering, and the TAPPI medal

will be presented to Ernst Mahler.

Among the papers to be read on the final day is that prepared by R. S. Hatch and H. A. Hauff of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash. — "The Razek-Mulder Analyzer and its Use for the Measurement of Color in the Pulp & Paper Industry". Coast TAPPI members will recall having inspected the new machine at Longview last Spring, during the TAPPI meeting there.

ERNST MAHLER TO RECEIVE TAPPI MEDAL

By unanimous vote the executive committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, on recommendation by its committee on awards, has decided to confer honorable mention on the TAPPI medal on Mr. Ernest Mahler, vice president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin.

The TAPPI medal is given in recognition of outstanding contributions to the technical development of the pulp and paper industry. Only two other individuals have received the medal, namely, Ogden Minton, inventor of the Minton vacuum drier, and W. H. Mason, inventor of the Masonite process. Both of these awards were made in 1928.

Mr. Mahler is a graduate of the Technische Hochschule at Darmstadt, Germany. He came to this country in 1910 and was associated with the Badische Company as one of their technical experts from 1910 to 1912. He then became associated with the Kimberly Clark Corporation at Neenah, and is at present executive vice president in charge of manufacture of this organization. He is also president of the Kotex Company and the Kleenex Company; vice president of the International Cellucotton Products Company and the Valley Iron Works; secretary of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company and Bonifas Lumber Company; and director of the Masonite Corporation.

In the field of education, Mr. Mahler is a trustee of Lawrence College and president of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin.

He is also one of the founders of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

The TAPPI medal will be presented to Mr. Mahler at the banquet held during the fall meeting of the Technical Association at Appleton, Wisconsin, on September 27, 1933.

International Losses Continue

International Paper and Power Company reports that consolidated gross sales in the second-quarter of this year were \$31,652,682 compared with \$31,209,931 in the second quarter of last year; net revenue including other income, before charges, was \$9,850,224 against \$9,544,618; and a net loss of \$1,533,417 after all charges including depreciation, compared with a net loss of \$1,856,237 in the second quarter of 1932.

In the first six months of this year consolidated gross sales were \$61,684,573 against \$67,126,769 in the corresponding period of last year; net revenue including other income, before charges, was \$19,267,881 compared with \$20,906,481; and a

net loss of \$3,774,490 after all charges including depreciation, against a net loss of \$2,255,803 in the first six months a year ago.

In his remarks to shareholders, Archibald R. Graustein, president, says: "Consolidated notes payable of subsidiaries at July 31, 1933, totaled \$19,317,423, a net reduction of \$8,666,824 since the end of 1932. The \$14,500,000 bank loans of International Paper Company which matured August 15, 1933, have been extended to August 1, 1934, subject to the payment of \$1,000,000 on account on February 15, 1934, and \$1,000,000 on May 15, 1934."

Comparative consolidated statements are as follows:

	Quarter Ended June 30	
	1933	1932
Gross sales	\$31,652,682	\$31,209,931
Net revenue, including other income	9,850,224	9,544,618
Less: Interest, income taxes, and subsidiary dividends paid or accrued	7,895,927	8,015,924
Depreciation, depletion, amort. of disc.	2,629,012	2,644,367
Accumulated unpaid sub. divs. and undistributed minority interests	860,702	740,564
Net loss	1,533,417	1,856,237
	Six Months Ended June 30	
	1933	1932
Gross sales	\$61,684,573	\$67,126,769
Net revenue, including other income	19,267,881	20,906,481
Less: Interest, income taxes, and subsidiary dividends paid or accrued	15,864,375	16,529,810
Depreciation, depletion, amort. of disc.	5,325,527	5,337,620
Accumulated unpaid sub. divs. and undistributed minority interests	1,852,469	1,294,854
Net loss	3,774,490	2,255,803

(In the above statement all figures have been stated at parity of exchange without adjustment of differences between foreign and United States funds. It is the practice of the Company to take into current operations any profit or loss on exchange at the time funds are actually transferred.)

SUPERINTENDENTS MEET AT RHINELANDER

Members of the Northwest division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association met for their final Fall meeting Sept. 15 and 16 at Rhinelander, Wisc.

Headquarters were at the Oneida Hotel, where the first business meeting was held Friday morning. Following luncheon, the afternoon was spent at golf on the course of the Rhinelander Country Club, and visits to surrounding resorts. A stag dinner was held at the hotel in the evening.

Technical meetings of the Pulp, Paper and the Power & Maintenance divisions were held Saturday morning. Mill visits were made in the afternoon. That night adjournment was made to Wildwood Lodge, a few miles northwest of Rhinelander amidst the northern woods, where

the closing dinner dance was held.

Rhinelander is in the center of the Land o' Lakes country, and a diversified program of entertainment for both ladies and gentlemen was carefully worked out, including golf, fishing, boating. Many of the details were handled by the Rhinelander Paper Co.

BOX MAKERS MAY MEET THIS MONTH

Members of the Pacific Coast Paper Box Manufacturers Association may hold a special meeting in September in California to discuss code matters. Hugh Peat, secretary, says the coast unit does not contemplate a separate code, but the folding and setup units will enter into the agreements prepared by the national associations. The special meeting will be held either in San Francisco, Los Angeles or Del Monte.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION INCREASES

Production in Canada during August, 1933, amounted to 194,262 tons and shipments to 194,354 tons, according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 84,521 tons and shipments 82,503 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 278,783 tons and shipments of 276,857 tons. During August, 24,826 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland and 1,633 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 305,242 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 29,209 tons less in the first eight months of 1933 than in the first eight months of 1932, which was a decrease of 2 per cent. The output in the United States was 77,591 tons or 11 per cent less than for the first eight months of 1932, in Newfoundland 18,199 tons or 10 per cent less, and in Mexico 2,162 tons more, making a total decrease of 122,837 tons or 6 per cent.

Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills are figured at 41,826 tons at the end of August and at United States mills 21,407 tons, making a combined total of 62,233 tons compared with 61,307 tons on July 31, 1933.

JAPAN'S PULP IMPORTS

Imports of chemical pulp into Japan during June, 1933, were as follows (amounts stated in lbs.): Canada, 13,300,667; U. S. A., 10,095,333; Norway, 6,561,467; Sweden, 497,333; Europe, 856,400; total, 31,311,200.

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UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF PULP WOOD AND WOOD PULP BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

JULY, 1933

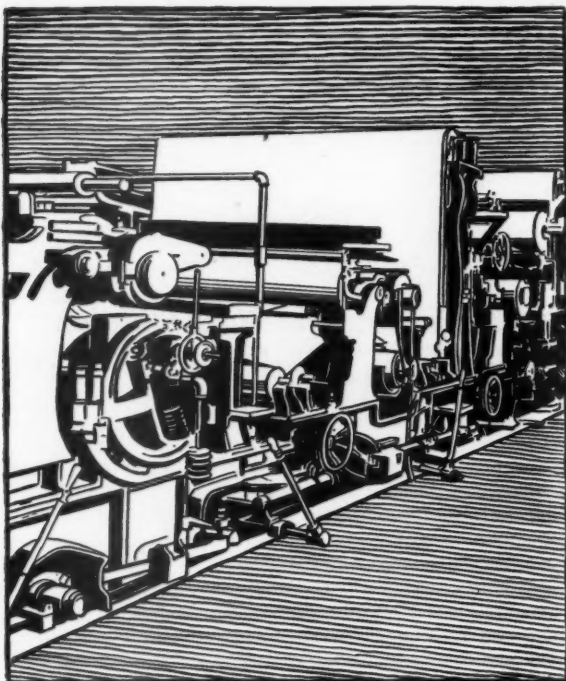
Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
(Figures Subject to Revision.)

	PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD				PULP WOOD			
	Rough		Other		Peeled		Other		Rough		Other	
Countries—	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Spruce	Dollars	Cords	Dollars
Soviet Rus. in Eur.	47,597	295,575	—	—	3,450	31,049	—	—	1,736	12,872	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	60,449	507,087	9,806	58,446	—	—	—	—
Total	47,597	295,575	—	—	63,899	538,136	9,806	58,446	1,736	12,872	—	—

Total Imports of Pulpwood, July, 1933—123,018 Cords; \$905,029.

COUNTRIES	WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP				WOOD PULP			
	Mechanically Ground		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical		Chemical	
	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars	Unbleached	Dollars	Bleached	Dollars
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	2,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	62	1,847	606	22,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	676	18,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	2,344	40,145	149	2,185	11,378	370,137	2,082	84,604	2,792	74,074	333	11,371	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	5,142	150,295	4,287	155,242	400	8,843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	—	—	—	—	48	1,065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	1,389	45,470	—	—	105	3,272	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	75	790	466	7,528	1,169	36,087	4,231	176,694	2,341	57,415	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland and Danzig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	3,309	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	956	18,895	101	1,619	36,906	1,098,376	7,130	251,207	40,597	1,008,870	134	6,626	—	—	—	—
Canada	16,991	292,170	—	—	8,271	267,110	22,832	1,143,157	2,917	93,726	2,913	175,055	428	15,372	—	—
Total	20,366	352,000	716	11,332	65,041	1,988,681	41,246	1,836,552	49,349	1,249,509	3,380	193,052	428	15,372	—	—

Total Imports, All Grades Wood Pulp, July, 1933—180,545 tons; \$5,646,850 (includes 19 tons, \$352 not specified above).



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ORR FELTS

NEW COAST RUBBER COVERED ROLL FIRM

The Huntington Rubber Mills of Portland and Seattle have been licensed by Stowe & Woodward Co. of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., to manufacture rubber covered rolls for pulp and paper mills, under the Stowe & Woodward processes.

The Massachusetts firm has made rubber covered rolls for 30 years and is one of the oldest manufacturers in the business.

The new Coast roll plant is located at 35 West Lander St., Seattle, giving the company, in addition to the Portland plant connection, intimate contact with the northern mills. The plant is located on salt water, with excellent water shipping facilities.

E. S. Bellows is president of both the Washington and the Oregon companies. Ken Hall is in charge of sales of paper mill rolls and specialties. J. W. Heitman is in charge of production in the Seattle plant.

The factory is now in operation and is running full time. The management expects to increase the staff and facilities considerably within the next year.

NEW AIR CONDITIONER BULLETIN

A new bulletin of the J. O. Ross Engineering Corp., New York, entitled "Air Conditioning for the Paper Industry", tells the story of the part played by the company and its products in the Century of Progress Exposition, and gives much interesting information concerning the new conditioning units available for use by the pulp and paper industry.

At the World's Fair, a Ross air conditioning unit is being displayed in full operation in the building of the General Cigar Co., demonstrating its use in cigar manufacturing.

Ross Industrial Unit Conditioners have been installed recently in a number of paper mills and are being used in constant humidity rooms, in paper storage and in cutter and finishing rooms.

WALL PAPER CODE APPROVED

The code of fair competition for the wall paper manufacturing industry was approved by the President early in September.

CELLOPHANE CODE FILED

The National Recovery Administration held the hearing on the Code of the Viscose Extrusion Industry September 26, conducted by Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard.

The code is filed by the Dupont Cellophane Company, Incorporated, the Sylvania Industrial Corporation, the Celon Company, and the Visking Corporation. The Dupont Company represents 80 per cent of the industry and the remaining three companies, 16 per cent, 1 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, of the total volume of business.

The code is unique in that it is the only one thus far filed which actually represents 100 per cent of the industry, and in the further fact that it is devoted entirely to the subject of wages and hours of employees in the industry, and makes no reference whatever to the subject of competition, or trade practices or production or distribution in the industry as do all other codes.

The code fixes a basic maximum week of 40 hours, with flexible provisions to meet the exigencies of its peculiar business. It also provides for a minimum wage of \$13 per week, and includes the statutory requirements regarding collective bargaining. The only other provision of the code directs the setting up of an agency to cooperate with NRA in enforcement.

MACKLEM PAYS COAST EXTENDED VISIT

G. A. Macklem, vice-president in charge of sales for the Beloit Iron Works, has been on the Pacific Coast for a considerable period, in connection with extensive installations of Beloit equipment which have been made in western mills this Fall.

PACIFIC SALES CO. NOTES IMPROVEMENT

C. M. Dilley of the Pacific Sales Co., Portland, reports the increased business of Coast pulp and paper mills has resulted in better movement of felts and other mill supplies they handle. Draper felts have been moving in larger quantities and into some new locations. C. F. Beyerl, who is associated with Mr. Dilley, is being kept busy with frequent contacts at all of the Northwest mills.

PACIFIC COAST SUPPLY OFFICE MOVED

The Seattle offices of the Pacific Coast Supply Co. have been moved from the Northern Life Tower to 715 White Bldg., at Fourth and Union Sts. The new telephone number is MAin 3944.

JAPANESE PAPER COMPETITION REPORTED IN PERU

Japanese competition has just been reported for the first time in the Peruvian paper market. An extensive line of Japanese sulphite, kraft, newsprint, and writing paper is being offered. Japanese quotations are more or less in line with European prices, except in newsprint, where they are higher, and in writings, where they are lower. Lack of banking facilities, however, is compelling Japanese exporters to demand cash or letter of credit, which is not acceptable here.

SKF IN NEW PORTLAND LOCATION

J. C. Bowman of SKF Industries, Inc., has moved his office from the former location on Burnside St. in Portland, Ore., to new quarters at 209 S. W. Ninth St., where better facilities for stock and service are available.

BILL MCGINNIS' FAMILY BACK FROM EAST

The better half of Bill McGinnis, well known Pacific Coast supply man, returned early in September after an extended visit in Appleton, Wis. Bill spent a few busy days getting the family settled in new quarters.

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You cannot afford to enter the field of tomorrow's competition with high production costs in your beater room. Consider seriously your beater room operating costs and see if the savings to be realized with new beating equipment do not more than justify the expenditure.

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